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Montana Department of Corrections FACT SHEET Reentry: The tools to succeed

Background

Reentry is not a new concept. Juvenile corrections has been deeply involved in reentry for numerous years and staff in the adult system work on reentry issues every day.

Reentry refers to the transition of offenders from prison back to their communities. It also refers to the programs and services provided to offenders to help increase their chances of success in that transition.

An estimated 97 percent of all inmates eventually are released from prison and about 1,200 leave every year.

The goals of reentry programs are to provide offenders with skills and services needed to reduce recidivism, thereby, decrease future victimization and control correctional spending.

Reentry Initiative

The Department of Corrections, as is the case throughout the nation, is putting a renewed emphasis on the reentry services that it provides and, more importantly, is connecting the dots between prison, prerelease, treatment centers, parole and the communities in which offenders will be returning.

Three years ago, Sen. Kim Gillan of Billings brought together the departments of Labor and Corrections, Montana State University Billings and numerous community and faith-based partners to address the issues that female offenders face when they are released from incarceration. That began the Billings Area Reentry Task Force, which has used a pair of federal grants to launch a pilot reentry program for female offenders releasing into the Billings area. Grant funding will be ending in May of 2013.

In August 2011, the Department of Corrections created a task force to work with numerous state agencies, the university system, law enforcement, and faith-based and other community organizations; to on improving reentry services and creating better coordination among programs that can assist offenders.

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The task force's first priorities were development of a new tool for assessing offenders' risk to return to prison, enhancing contacts with those in communities able to provide housing and jobs to offenders, and working more with offender families to improve chances of successful reentry.

The task force identified a target population of inmates, who statistically are at greater risk to return to prison – those who are 25 years or younger or classified at a higher custody level when released from prison.

Inmates in one or both of those categories account for about one-third of all inmates released.

The task force set a goal of reducing the recidivism rate among that high-risk population by 10 percentage points. In addition, reentry efforts have been established in the community based treatment and prerelease centers. It is estimated that these efforts could result in about 1,080 fewer offenders returning to prison during the next eight years. But the impact would go beyond that population and could result in about 900 fewer offenders returning to other correctional programs – prerelease and treatment centers – as well.

The potential long-term savings from those reductions could be substantial.

Reentry is about more than money. It is about salvaging lives and preventing future victims by giving offenders the tools they need to succeed and remain outside the correctional system.

mate populations identified as high risks to re-Promote public safety by reducing by 10 percentage points the recidivism rate among inurn during the next three years

aboration — from the time of his or her entry to ender — delivered through state and local colnitiative is to reduce crime and enhance public safety by implementing a seamless plan of ser-The mission of the Montana Offender Reentry vices and supervision developed with each ofcustody through transition, reintegration, and aftercare in the community.

mate populations identified as high risk to return Promote public safety by reducing by 10 percentage points the recidivism rate among induring the next three years.

and community corrections staff that follows an nmate through all phases of correctional placeclude offender input, court requirements, treatment issues and case management by prison Create individualized offender reentry plans utilizing risk/needs assessment tools that in-

hiring offenders, increase offenders' employabil Educate Montana employers on the benefits of ity and improve offenders' ability to find and maintain employment. Form an effective public-private agency partnership that promotes appropriate, healthy relationthrough education and improved access to ships between offenders and their families state, tribal and community resources.

will increase offender success by reducing the Promote adequate housing opportunities that number of offenders that return to custody. Create an offender reentry plan through collaboration among communities, and prison and community corrections staffs.



Contact Information

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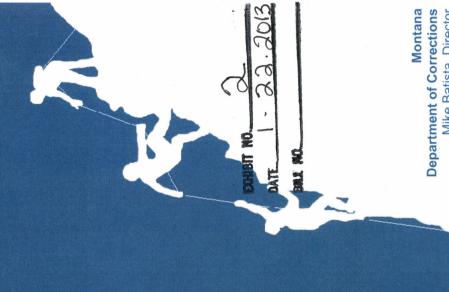
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Nontana Reentry

Offering every offender the tools to be a successful, law-abiding and productive citizen



Mike Batista, Director

Montana Reentry Initiative

sponsible for managing about 13,000 offenders, side of prison walls. The total offender populawith about 80 percent of those supervised out-The Montana Department of Corrections is retion would be the state's eighth largest city if gathered in one place.

ties in Montana and 97 percent of those in prison Offenders come from almost all of the 56 couneventually will return to their communities.

portation. They struggle to rebuild family relationface significant challenges in reentering communities. They need places to live, jobs and trans-Every year, about 1,200 offenders leave prison and return to communities to continue their efforts to develop lives free of crime. Offenders ships and to avoid getting into trouble again.

and services necessary to prepare them for their those who have committed wrongs have the op-The ability of the state to provide the programs focus of new multi-agency effort. State government must work with local providers to ensure return and then help them after release is the portunity to set their lives right again.

services for offenders, beginning with their arrival the day they complete their sentences and leave in correctional facilities and extending through creating a more seamless system of effective The goal is to improve on existing programs, state supervision.

is to reduce the rate at which offenders return to funding will mean more money available for oth-The ultimate goal of Montana's reentry initiative prison because that will result in a safer Montana, fewer victims and less cost to Montana axpayers. Reduced demand for corrections er government services such as education. Success in this effort is the responsibility of everyone because success is in the best interest of all Montanans



Montana Reentry Initiative

Where Do Montana Offenders Come From?*



80% of MT offenders outside of prisor



20% of MT offenders in prison

Prison

Average daily population fiscal year 2012

2,507

Daily cost per offender

\$91.18

Annual cost per offender

\$33,372

Total annual cost of incarceration

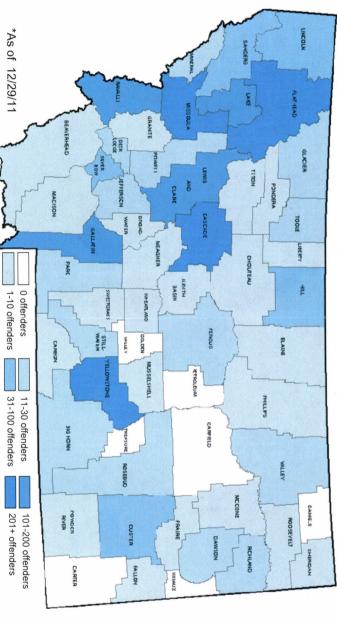
\$83,663,303

Total offenders admitted to prison FY2008-2012

6,077

Average annual offenders admitted

1,215



97%

of incarcerated offenders will be released to the community

of released offenders are non-violent, non-

sexual offenders

69%

Probation & Parole

◆Adequate, stable housing ◆Family support after release ◆Substance abuse treatment ◆Access to mental-health care ◆Supervision after release

◆Regular visits while incarcerated

◆Educational achievement

◆Full-time employment

Factors reducing recidivism

Average daily population fiscal year 2012

8,169



\$4.62 Daily cost per offender

Annual cost per offender

\$1,691

Total annual cost of probation & parole

\$13,813,779

Average annual offenders released

Total offenders released from prison FY2008-2012

5,955

1,191